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The People's Korea

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Koreans in Japan Intensifying Struggles Against "Foreigners' School System Bill"

Koreans in Japan are keeping up mass movements against the scheme of the Japanese Government to submit the controversial bill for partial amendment of the school education law to the current special Diet session so that a "foreigners' school system" may be brought into existence as soon as possible, a system undoubtedly aimed at controlling Koreans' independent national education in Japan.

Korean citizens in Tokyo gathering in front of the Diet building to demand the guarantee of their right to democratic, national education, against the Government's plan to set up a "foreigners' school system" (Mar. 25)

Some 520 Koreans living in the Santama districts near Tokyo and in Chiba, Ibaraki and Gumma prefectures on Mar. 28 made a round of visits to the Japanese authorities concerned and strongly demanded that they renounce their efforts to set up the "foreigners' school system." Some of them met Nao Sonoda, vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives, and demanded that he exercise his influence to prevent the Government from submitting the bill to the current special Diet session for approval.

In an interview with the Chief Cabinet Secretary, representatives from Gumma Prefecture read their petition in which they pointed out that not only Korean people, but also broad sections of the Japanese people, as well as the world's public are opposed to the Government's plan to establish the reactionary system. Stressing the legitimacy of Koreans' education, the Korean petitioners who met Nao Sonoda denounced the Government's plan to place their education under its complete control and demanded the Government authorities scrap the bill designed to institute the "foreigners' school system."

Support from Abroad for Koreans' Education

The Korean Teachers' Union in Japan recently received a letter from the **World Federation of Teachers' Trade Unions** expressing international solidarity with the Korean citizens in Japan in their just struggle to defend their right to national education.

Malik, European Honorary Secretary of the World Federation of Scientific Workers, sent telegrams of protest to the Japanese Diet and the Sato Government against the scheme to institute a "foreigners' school system," according to information from Prague.

Malik also sent a telegram to Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan(CHONGRYUN), expressing solidarity with Koreans in Japan in their struggle against the bill for the "alien school system."

"Alien School System Bill" Must Be Scrapped: Com. Chairman Li Kye Baik

On Mar. 27 Li Kye Baik, Chairman of the Committee for Measures for Koreans' National Education, strongly demanded that the Government give up its plan to set up the "foreigners' school system." He made this demand when he met Toshihiro Kennoki, Education Minister on Mar. 27 at the Education Ministry building. In the course of his interview with the Japanese Education Minister, the chairman refuted the Government's allegations that Koreans in Japan are practising "anti-Japanese education," and that Koreans' education in Japan "is undesirable from the point of view of Japan's interests and security." He pressed Kennoki hard, asking him to show any instance proving that Koreans' independent education should be censured as one of "anti-Japanese indoctrination" or as one damaging the national interests and security of the Japanese nation. The chairman stressed that Koreans' education in Japan is firmly based on the principle of non-interference in Japan's domestic affairs and it will be loyal to this principle in the future, too, as it has been so far. He called attention to the principles of international law and international practices, which provide for the complete freedom of any overseas citizens to decide the kind of education that they want to give to their younger generation. "In particular," the chairman said, "the Japanese Government is held morally responsible for the guarantee of this freedom to the Koreans in Japan, if it should take sincerely into consideration the historical background to the present massive settlement of Koreans in this country." Also that day, some 450 Koreans in Kanagawa, Saitama, Tochigi and Yamanashi prefectures visited the Japanese authorities concerned.

On the afternoon of Mar. 24, a deputation, consisting of some 500 Korean industrialists and merchants, called at Prime Minister's official residence and the ministries of Education, Justice, Foreign Affairs and both the Upper and Lower Houses and handed written petitions, demanding the guarantee of Koreans' democratic and national education and all their other democratic and national rights and protesting against suppression by the Japanese authorities of Korean citizens in Japan. The written petitions were adopted at a meeting held earlier that day in Tokyo by some 1,300 representative Korean businessmen across Japan to condemn the traitorous acts of the South Korean Pak Jung Hi clique and defend Koreans' education and their other democratic and national rights.

Deployed around the official residence of Prime Minister were some 100 helmeted riot policemen and many plainclothes evidently to keep Korean petitioners away from the residence. Later, the group of petitioners also visited the headquarters of the Communist Party of Jaan, the Japan Socialist Party, the Japan Socialist Democratic Party, the Clean Government Party and the Japan Liberal Democratic Party and made the same demand. Also that day, somd 250 Korean teachers came up to Tokyo from across Japan and visited the Government authorities concerned.

Koreans' movements petitioning the complete freedom of their democratic and national education were continuing all the day long also on Mar 23.

Over 1,000 Korean residents in Tokyo and Korean representatives from Aomori, Shizuoka and Saitama prefectures on Mar. 22 called at the official residence of Prime Minister and the Ministry of Education, the Diet building and the headquarters of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and strongly protested against the Japanese authorities' move to formulate a law against the democratic and national education of Koreans in Japan.

Premier Kim Il Sung Greets Chairman Sanzo Nosaka's Birthday

General Secretary Kim Il Sung of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent on Mar. 29 a telegram to Chairman Sanzo Nosaka of the Japan Communist Party, greeting his 75th birthday. The telegram reads in part as follows.

On the 75th birthday of you, outstanding leader of the Japan Communist Party and renowned figure of the world communist and working class movement, I extend warmest congratulations and greetings to you, on behalf of the KWP Central Committee and on my own.

You have dedicated all your past life to the victory of the cause of Japan's revolution and of Marxism-Lininism.

Paying deep respects to his distinguished services for the cause of revolution, the telegram continued.

While opposing right and left opportunism and firmly adhering to an independent stand, the Japan Communist Party is actively striving to realize anti-imperialist joint action and a united front against the U.S. imperialists' aggression in Vietnam.

For the achievements and exploits you have made in the long-drawn revolutionary struggle, you have won the deep trust and high respect of the Japanese people and progressive people the world over.

The membership of the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean people highly praise the great exploits you have made and heartily rejoice over them.

I wish you greater success in your future work for the revolutionary cause of the Japanese working class and the advancement of the world communist movement.

Korea-Congo (B) Agreements on Radio & News Service

An agreement on news exchange and cooperation between the Korean Central News Agency and the Congolese(B) Press Agency was concluded on Mar. 22 in Brazzaville, according to a report from the capital of the Congo.

An agreement on cooperation in radio service was also signed between the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and the Congolese (B) State Broadcasting Station.

The agreements were signed for the Korean side by Yoon Hi Joo, Korean Ambassador to Brazzaville, and for the Congolese side by Pier Mbouama, Minister of Information.

CLOSED SHELF

World Press Supports Pre. Kim Il Sung's Reply Letter

The reply letter of Premier Kim Il Sung to Mr. Yongjeung Kim, President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington, has been favorably commented on by the foreign press.

In Cuba

"Granma", central organ of the Cuban Communist Party carried an article under the headline "Korea's unification—a domestic affair of the Korean nation."

The paper writes: The reply letter of Premier Kim Il Sung stated that the unification issue, a domestic problem of the Korean nation, should be solved on the principle of independence free from any foreign interference, in a democratic way, and by peaceful means and that basic measures for the unification of the country are to establish a unified, democratic, central government by means of free North-South general elections following the withdrawal of all foreign troops.

The paper referred to Premier Kim Il Sung's proposal for a North-South confederation as a transitional measure for restoring the severed national ties, and strengthening economic, cultural and social ties and cooperation between the two zones, while retaining for the time being the existing political systems in North and South Korea, the proposal on realizing economic and cultural interchange between North and South Korea and the proposal on realizing mutual visits and correspondence between both parts so as to meet the burning desire of the parents, wives and children, relatives and friends separated in the two zones. There are just and resonable proposals and have won the unanimous support of the people in North and South Korea who are aspiring after the country's reunification, the paper said.

In Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovak paper **"Pravda"** carried a commentary on the reply letter of Premier Kim Il Sung under the title "Korea's reunification is a most pressing task and the aspiration of the Korean people."

Recalling that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has long been exerting utmost efforts for the reunification of Korea, the commentary said that the reply letter of Premier Kim Il Sung to Mr. Yongjeung Kim is drawing great attention.

It went on: Premier Kim Il Sung reiterated in his reply that the reunification issue is a domestic problem of the Korean people.

However, the South Korean regime flatly turned down all the proposals of the DPRK Government and is persecuting those who demand the country's reunification.

The presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea is the basic obstacle to the reunification of Korea. Therefore, her reunification is unthinkable apart from the struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

The DPRK Government made it clear that it might hold parleys with the South Korean authorities in any place if the latter takes an independent stand even today abandoning its policy of relying on outside forces, the commentary noted, and enumerated the points the South Korean authorities are required to accept in the reply letter.

In Cambodia

Cambodian paper **"La Nouvelle Depeche"** carried an article supporting the reply letter of Premier Kim Il Sung sent to Mr. Yongjeung Kim.

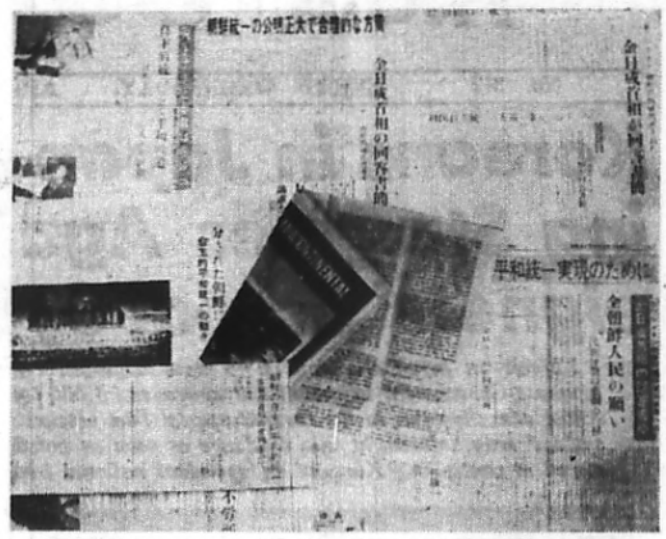
Noting that the Government of the DPRK has consistently exerted efforts for the realization of this line, the article referred to the proposals for North-South general elections, North-South intercourse and confederation.

These reasonable proposals are supported not only by the Korean people but also by the honest-minded people the world over, the article said, and it rejected the unification through "U.N.-supervised elections" advocated by the South Korean authorities.

Declaring that the basic obstacle to Korea's reunification is the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the paper remarked: Therefore, Korea's reunification cannot be realized unless the U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea and the U.S. lackeys are overthrown.

In Nigeria

The Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea received a letter from **the Nigerian Agricultural and Forestry Workers' Trade Union** fully supporting Premier Kim Il Sung's reply letter.



Foreign newspapers and magazines reporting the reply letter sent by Premier Kim Il Sung to Mr. Yongjeung Kim, President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington

The letter said: Premier Kim Il Sung's reply letter has given us a clear idea of the question of Korea's reunification. It dealt a big blow to the United States which is scheming to maintain its base of aggression and plunder in Asia and perpetuate the division of Korea.

Tri-Continental Peoples' Solidarity Organization

The recent issue of **"Tri-Continents,"** organ of the Tri-Continental Peoples' Solidarity Organization, carried a detailed summary of Premier Kim Il Sung's letter together with his portrait.

The magazine referred to the stand of the Korean Workers' Party that the question of Korea's reunification should be solved on the principle of independence free from any outside interference, in a democratic way, and by peaceful means and to its basic way for Korea's reunification, that is, to establish a unified, democratic central government by holding free North-South general elections after forcing the foreign troops out of South Korea.

Saying that the United Nations has neither competence nor right to meddle in the Korean question and, furthermore it has been used as an instrument for justifying the U.S. imperialists' aggression in Korea, the magazine wrote: Unification through "U.N.-supervised elections" demanded by the South Korean authorities are, in the final analysis, tantamount to extending the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism established in South Korea to North Korea.

It condemned the South Korean authorities for dispatching large numbers of troops to South Vietnam while actively following the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war and driving for the frantic preparation of a new war.

S. Korean Refugee Family Violently Deported

The Japanese authorities illegally deported to the Pak Jung Hi clique a eight-member family who had sought shelter in this country from South Korea where the Pak Jung Hi clique is now terrorizing the people. The refugees had wanted to go over to the northern half of Korea via Japan. Their deportation is a grave act of violence against humanitarianism.

The deportees were: Li Se Yung, 33, a government employee, Ryu Soo, South Cholla Province, South Korea; his wife, Lim Su Woon 26; his mother, Jung Ryang Soon, 51; his first daughter, Li Jin Sun, 4; his second daughter, Li Jin Jang, 2; his first son, Li Gyung Joo, one month; his sister, Li Ryung Hi, 21; and his brother, Li Kwang Yung, 19;

Disillusioned in the corruption-riddened South Korea, he made up his mind to go over to the northern half of Korea, together with his poor family. He was told that in North Korea people lived in peace and comfort and were struggling to unify the divided Korea.

On Mar. 14, he and his family succeeded in landing on the Island of Tsushima, by hiring a small boat. On arrival in Japan, they were all captured by the Japanese authorities.

The Japanese authorities tightly separated the refugee family from the outer world and committed inhuman acts against them.

Furthermore, the Japanese authorities hastily held a trial for the family and decided to surrender them to the Pak Jung Hi clique, instead of sending them to the northern half of Korea.

On Mar. 26, they were transferred to the Omura Detention Camp, Fukuoka, Kyushu, and on the following day, they were deported to the Pak Jung Hi clique who were sure to kill them.

This wanton act of violence is another inhuman crime perpetrated by the Japanese authorities and the Pak Jung Hi clique, under the active instigation of U.S. imperialism, and constitutes an unpardonable and intolerable challenge to the conscience of mankind and humanitarianism.

World Public Raps Japan's Plots Against Korean Refugee

Public organizations of the various countries of the world of late filed protests with the Japanese authorities against the illegal move to the Korean refugee, according to foreign dispatches.

The USSR

In its Mar. 24 telegram received by the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, *the USSR Committee for Asian-African Soldarity* supported the just demand of the Korean people for the unconditional, immediate release of Kim Dong Hi, a South Korean youth who took refugee in Japan and is now illegally detained by the Japanese authorities.

The illegal detention of Kim Dong Hi by the Japanese authorities, the telegram said, shows that they ignore the opinion of the progressive forces of the world and are taking a hand in the escalation of the aggressive war in Vietnam.

Saying that the South Korean puppet clique, fawning upon U.S. imperialism, their master, are taking part in the U.S. imperialists' heinous war of aggression in Vietnam, sending their puppet troops to it, the telegram referred to the mounting protest of the South Korean people against the criminal machinations of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The Committee of Soviet Youth Organizations, the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR, the Soviet Women's Committee, the Soviet Lawyers Association, the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society, and the Soviet Peace Committee also condemned the sinister plot of the Japanese authorities to hand a Korean youth Kim Dong Hi over to the Pak Jung Hi clique and said that he should be sent to the DPRK as he wishes.

Meanwhile, Soviet paper *"Izvestia"* carried on Mar. 21 an article under the title "Freedom to Kim Dong Hi," demanding that the Korean youth be released and sent to the northern half of Korea.

Hungary

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Red Cross Society sent a letter to the Japan Red Cross Society protesting to the Japanese authorities.

Recalling that the Sato authorities illegally kept Kim Dong Hi in prison for one year when he went to Japan from South Korea, refusing to be sent to the battlefield of South Vietnam as U.S. cannon fodder, the letter held that the Japanese authorities should send him to the DPRK as he wishes.

The Japanese authorities, however, are scheming to surrender him to the South Korean authorities, flagrantly

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Rodong Shinmoon Hails Pres. Ho Chi Minh's Reply to Johnson

An article of Mar. 26 Rodong Shinmoon expresses full support to the reply of President Ho Chi Minh to U.S. President Johnson.

It declares that the reply reflects the firm determination of the entire Vietnamese people to carry out to the end the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle for the genuine independence and freedom of the country and true peace and fully accords with the desire of the world's progressives for the just solution of the Vietnam question.

Saying that the "peace negotiations" proposed early in February by Johnson in his letter to President Ho Chi Minh stem from the double-faced policy of the U.S. imperialists to mislead world public opinion and justify their criminal war in Vietnam while further escalating it, the article continues:

After Johnson's letter was sent, the U.S. war maniacs held a "strategic meeting" in Guam, a strategic point, to discuss new steps toward war escalation and are now going to call in Washington a meeting of "seven Vietnam war allies" and a "SEATO ministerial council meeting." All these moves clearly show that Johnson's letter was no more than a ruse intended to cover up his plan to step up the war of aggression in Vietnam.

Everyone knows that the Vietnam situation today has been caused by the U.S. imperialists' aggression against that country. Johnson's words about "conditional cessation" of bombing raids on the Vietnam Democratic Republic are a high-handed demand for compensation from the victim of aggression. He means to force the Vietnamese people to put up with the prolonged split of the country and the enslavement of South Vietnam by the United States, in exchange for stoppage of the bombing.

It is quite natural that the Vietnamese people never tolerate such a vicious intrigue of the U.S. imperialists.

In his reply President Ho Chi Minh flatly turned down Johnson's brazen demand and clarified the reasonable ways for the solution of the Vietnam question.

He wrote: "The U.S. Government has unleashed the war of aggression in Vietnam. It must cease this aggression. The U.S. Government must stop determinedly and unconditionally the bombing and all the other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, withdraw all troops of the U.S. and its satellites from South Vietnam, recognize the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, and let the Vietnamese people themselves settle their internal affairs.

This just stand of the DRV Government is based on the basic principles and provisions of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam.

President Ho Chi Minh reaffirmed that talks between Vietnam and the United States can start only when the U.S. imperialists have stopped unconditionally the bombing and all other acts of war against the DRV. This is entirely just.

Today the stand of the DRV Government is enjoying the support of the world's people because of its justness.

The Korean people will share life and death with the Vietnamese people in the struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and assist in every way in their way of resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

Pyongyang Students Welcome "ROK" Soldier from South Vietnam

Pyongyang students got together on Mar. 29 at the Open-Air Theatre at the Moranbong Youth Park to welcome and encourage Ahn Hak Su, a former sergeant of the puppet "ROK-Army" who had succeeded in coming to the northern half of Korea via Vietnam.
KCNA Radiophoto

PYONGYANG, Mar. 29 (KCNA)—Over 20,000 students in Pyongyang held a meeting today at the Open-Air Theatre of the Moranbong Youth Park in welcome of Ahn Hak Soo, former sergeant of the "Dove Unit" of the South Korean "ROK Army," who came on Mar. 25 to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from South Vietnam refusing to participate in the dirty war against the South Vietnamese people as a bullet-shield of the Yankees.

Present at the meeting were Chairman Hong Soon Kwon and other leading functionaries of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, President Hwang Jang Yup of the Kim Il Sung University, vice-Minister Han Ik Soo of Higher Education and rectors of colleges in the city.

Vietnamese students studying in Pyongyang were also there.

Addressing the meeting, vice-Chairman Kim Yoon Kyoo of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth praised Ahn Hak Soo's coming to our Republic as an act of patriotism and bravery.

He said: His deed is a manifestation of the lofty national spirit of the Korean youth and students who love justice and truth and are uncompromising in face of injustice. It is a lawful resistance against the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Vietnam and a righteous act of supporting the just struggle of the Vietnamese people. The U.S. imperialists are steadily expanding their war of aggression in Vietnam, unscrupulously trying to make Asians fight Asians in an attempt to extricate themselves from the predicament.

He emphasized: The youth and students in South Korea should fight more vigorously to frustrate the large-scale troops dispatch to South Vietnam by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and their criminal schemes to provoke a new war in Korea and fight to win democratic freedom and rights. The students in the northern half will fully support the struggle of the people and students in the southern part and strive more energetically to meet the approaching revolutionary event with full preparedness.

Students spoke next at the meeting.

Gifts from the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth were conveyed to Ahn Hak Soo by its Chairman Hong Soon Kwon.

Then Ahn Hak Soo took the rostrum.

He extended the highest honor and profound thanks to Marshal Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people and benevolent father of our youth, and to the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of our Republic headed by him, who have opened up before the speaker a broad highway to a new, hope-filled life.

He spoke of his disgraceful army life in South Korea and his cursed life in South Vietnam after he was taken there as a bullet-shield by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

What I saw for myself in Vietnam convinced me that the war is a criminal war of aggression by U.S. imperialism.

He declared that the U.S. imperialists are bound to be defeated in Vietnam and the Vietnamese people are sure to win.

Speaking of the contact he had with fighters of the South Vietnam Liberation Army after he went over to their side, Ahn Hak Soo said: I was deeply impressed by the undaunted fighting will and lofty moral virtues of Liberation Armymen who are waging a life-and-death struggle for the freedom and independence of their fatherland.

He went on:

Youth and students in the northern part of our Republic are leading a happy life under a fine social system. Now I have come to keenly realize that their happiness is thanks to the outstanding leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung. Therefore, the joy and happiness I feel in the bosom of the Republic guided by him are boundless.

He called upon the youth and students in South Korea to fight resolutely against the criminal troop dispatch to South Vietnam by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and appealed to the South Korean armymen in South Vietnam to go over to the side of the Liberation Army, casting off their disgraceful fetters.

Concluding his speech, he evinced the resolve to dedicate himself entirely to the struggle for the reunification of the country.

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violating his right, the letter pointed out.

Poland

The Central Committee of the Polish Students Union sent a telegram of protest to the Japanese Foreign Ministry, expressing indignation at the unreasonable act of the Japanese authorities toward Kim Dong Hi. Stressing that it is natural for one to choose his residence according to his wish, the telegram denounced the Japanese authorities which are collaborating with the South Korean puppet clique as an accomplice of U.S. imperialism in its policy of Asian aggression.

Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovak paper *"Pravda"* carried an article in connection with the unreasonable act of the Japanese authorities toward Kim Dong Hi.

The paper supported the Feb. 22 statement of the spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry which demanded the Japanese authorities to send Kim Dong Hi at once to the northern half of Korea.

International Lawyers Organizations

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers issued on Mar. 26 a statement demanding the Japanese authorities send Kim Dong Hi, who went to Japan, disobeying the order of the Pak Jung Hi clique to go to the South Vietnam front, to the DPRK as he wishes.

The statement demanded the Japanese authorities ensure all rights for Kim Dong Hi in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the universal principle of not sending a political refugee to the place of his former residence.

Pointing out that Kim Dong Hi refused to take part in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam, the statement held that he should be sent to the DPRK, the place of his choice.

No one is allowed to transfer Kim Dong Hi to South Korea under the sway of bestial suppression, in violation of legal standards and human rights, it stressed in conclusion.

Opposition to "Alien School System Bill" Mounting Among Japanese

Japanese people's movements to frustrate their Government's plan to set up a "foreigners' school system" are mounting with every passing day.

On Mar. 28, representatives of the New Japan Women's Association and teachers of Eishin Senoir High School in Tokyo, as well as a group of 10 Japanese people representing citizens in the Santama districts near Tokyo visited the Education Ministry and demanded withdrawal of the bill for partial amendment of the school education law which the ministry had drafted as a means to set up the controversial "foreigners' school system" and legally control Koreans' education here.

Also that day, Japanese representatives from Nara and Aichi prefectures visited the Education Ministry and made a similar demand. The representatives dispatched from Aichi Prefecture were members of the Council for Defending Koreans' National Education. The council sponsored a signature-collecting campaign earlier on Mar. 20. During the campaign, some 30,000 handbills calling for support for Koreans' education were distributed.

A similar petition movement was launched also that day by 10 representatives of the Conference for the Study of Japanese and Korean National Education Problems. Citizens in Kodaira and in other cities near Tokyo dispatched also that day their deputations to the Ministry of Education for the same purpose. That day witnessed similar petition movements launched by representatives of the Kita-Kyushu Council for Defending Koreans' National Education and by professors at Kobe University. These petition movements were followed by those which were conducted that day by representatives of the Aichi Prefectural Federation of the Japan-Korea Association as well as by representatives of trade unions and democratic organizations in and around the Tokyo Metropolis. Representatives of the Kita-Kyushu Council for Defending Koreans' National Education handed to the Education Ministry a written petition bearing some 2,500 names.

Representatives of 72 political and social organizations across Japan at a meeting to discuss measures for the defense of Koreans' education (Mar. 25, Tokyo)

A similar demand was also made earlier on Mar. 23 and 24 by 23 Japanese representing political and social organizations and trade unions in Kanagawa Prefecture.

A six-man delegation led by Tadashi Fujii, vice-Chairman of the Preparatory Council for Defending Koreans' National Education Problems under Yokohama Municipal University visited the Government authorities concerned and handed petition notes demanding the complete freedom of Koreans' education.

Professors and assistant professors at Kobe University, Kobe Commercial University, Kobe Foreign Languages University, Kansei Gakuin University and Konan University on Mar. 25 issued a joint statement opposing the Government's plan to set up the "foreigners' school system." The joint statement was signed by over 100 professors, assistant professors and other scholars at these universities.

The first National Forum on Japan-Korea Educational Affairs was held in Tokyo on Mar. 26 and 27 under the auspices of the Conference for Koreans' National Education in Japan and the Japan-Korea Association. Speakers at the forum unanimously pointed out: The suppression of Koreans' education by the Sato Government has been becoming daily more ruthless since the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty."

The speakers called upon the participants in the forum and all the educationists of Japan to come out in a nationwide campaign to defend Koreans' education as well as Japanese people's. The forum adopted a resolution demanding the defense of the democratic and national education of Koreans in this country and a resolution calling for the unconditional extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan.

The forum was participated in by over 400 scholars, educationists, men of culture, students and housewives in the Tokyo Metropolis and from its 27 neighbouring prefectures. After the forum, 20 representatives went to Prime Minister's official residence and the Education Ministry and strongly protested against the suppression of Koreans' education.

Seventy-two political and social organizations in Japan on Mar. 25 held a national conference in Tokyo to support the democratic and national education of Korean citizens.

Shoichi Kasuga, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, Hisao Ishino of the Japan Socialist Party, Sukio Iwadare of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and other representatives spoke at the meeting. The meeting set forth a program for the coming joint action and adopted a resolution.

Saying that the bill for partial amendment of the school education law, which the Government and the Liberal-Democratic Party are going to table before the Diet, with a view to set up a "foreigners' school system," a reactionary bill aimed at suppressing Koreans' legitimate educational activities, the resolution said: The suppression of the national education of Koreans in Japan, the Sato Government's decision to unilaterally abrogate the Repatriation Agreement, along with a series of other reactionary measures—all

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More Japanese Local Assemblies Support Koreans' Education

More and more Japanese local assemblies are adopting resolutions to oppose the Diet debate of the bill on the "alien school system" and in support of the national education of Koreans in Japan.

The Hyogo and Niigata Prefectural Assemblies and 36 municipal and town assemblies recently adopted such resolutions. This brought the total number to 224 on Mar. 27.

Korean University Should Be Recognized: S. Tomonaga

Representing the will of the Japan Science Council, Shinichiro Tomonaga, its President, on Mar. 24 called at the Education Ministry and petitioned it for government authorization of Korean University in Tokyo, the sole higher educational institution that was set up in 1956 and run by Korean citizens in Japan. He made this petition just at a time when the Japanese Government is goint to submit the so-called bill for partial amendment of the school education law to the current Diet session, with a view to establishing a "foreigners' school system" undoubtedly aimed at undermining the present independent national education of Korean residents in this country. In his petition, Shinichiro Tomonaga, the second Japanese to win the Nobel Prize for Physics, said as follows: "The Government is making efforts to set up a so-called foreigners' school system at present. Under these conditions, my earnest hope is that such a system will never run counter to the free academic research activities of foreign scientists in this country and to this end, the Government will take all appropriate measures.

Shinichiro Tomonaga, President of the Japan Science Council and the second Japanese to win the Nobel Prize for Physics

Further, regarding the approval of Korean University, which still remains unrecognized as a university, the Government is required to deal with this question, taking the above-mentioned stand into careful consideration."

Just Stand of DPRK Government On Unification Question of Korea (24)

Only with these acts of violence and "oppression," could the U.S. imperialists set up the puppet Syngman Rhee Government as their machine for colonial rule and exploitation in South Korea.

Today, the Korean question is annually submitted to the United Nations General Assembly by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet regime and is illegally discussed there without participation of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a party concerned.

A U.S.-sponsored resolution was railroaded through the third U.N. General Assembly, shifting the "responsiblity" for the division of Korea on to the DPRK. This resolution has been utilized to make the temporal division of Korea permanent and justify U.S. imperialist aggression against Korea. This is the outcome of the elections engineered under "U.N. supervision."

The election held on Mar. 15, 1950 in South Korea laid bare the true colors of the "U.N.-supervised" election and clearly showed how fraudulent the "U.N. supervised" elections were.

The truth about the 1960 "presidential election" is clearly seen in an election instruction issued by Choi In Kyoo, the then Interior Minister of the Syngman Rhee Government, which says in effect as follows:

As the first step, voting slips, accounting for about 40 per cent of the total eligible voters, are to be in advance filled with the names of the candidates of the Liberal Party (the traitor Syngman Rhee's party), and "Anti-Communist Youth Corps" and Liberal Party members are to patrol within 100 meters of the polling stations around 3 o'clock in the morning of the election day. First, around 6:50 a.m. just before voting which officially starts at 7 a.m., the slips with names written down in advance are to be put in the boxes in the presence of only Liberal Party officials. However, the police-wirepulled nine-man groups are to bribe or threaten voters to make their votes for Liberalists. In case of an unexpected exposure of this plot, as an alternative step, the votes in the polling boxes are to be replaced with rigged ones while being moved somewhere else for counting. The police are to moblilize their total force to dismiss reluctant election supervising officials from their posts and appoint ward heads as their successors. Further, 300 newly appointed election supervisors and 20 action unit men are to surround the polling places, blocking the roads to them, while policemen are to check all persons who enter them. In case either plan did not work well, each newly appointed election official and each action unit man slip into the voting boxes five voting forms bearing the names of Liberal candidates. They must ignore opposition supervising officials even if they discover this fraud. The oppositionists are to be given drinks containing sleeping pills. (A South Korean daily, Dong-a Ilbo, Mar. 3, 1960)

These are the true characters of the "U.N.-supervised" elections.

A South Korean news agency, Hapdong Tongshin reported on May 14, 1960, the police, on a direct order from Choi In Kyoo, the then Interior Minister, and the then security agency chief, forged as many as 3,800,000 false voting slips and distributed them among its agents. District police chiefs were given six million won, station chiefs two million won and box heads 80,000 won as funds for their election activities.

Despite this fact, the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" tried desperately to justify the "U.N.-supervised elections."

147th Repatriation Ship Arrives in Chongjin

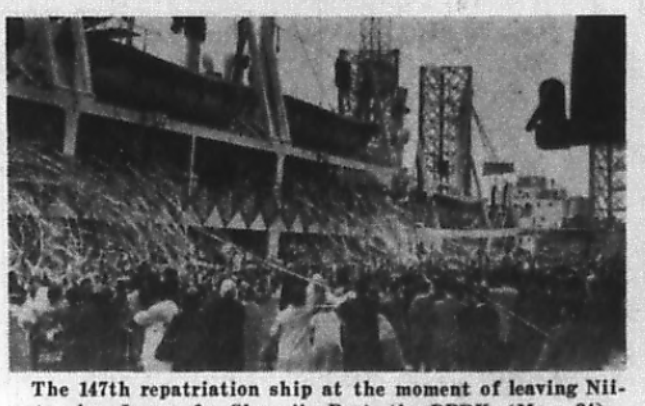
The 147th repatriation boat which left Niigata Port on Mar. 24, arrived in Chongjin Port on the morning of Mar. 26.

Welcoming the compatriots at the pier early in the morning that day, together with crowds of Chongjin citizens, were: Suh Chul, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and many responsible persons of the local party, government agencies and mass organizations, and among them, Masaharu Hatanaka Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Japan-Korea Association, now visiting the DPRK, and other functionaries concerned.

The repatriates who had long been suffering from all kinds of bitterness of life in a strange land, set foot upon the soil of the socialist mother country, their faces beaming with joy and happiness.

In the evening that day, Chongjin citizens held a meeting at the North Hamkyung Provincial Song and Dance Theatre to welcome the compatriots.

Addressing the meeting, Kim Ryu Saing, vice-Chairman of the Chongjin Municipal People's Committee, warmly welcomed the repatriates on behalf of all the citizens.



The 147th repatriation ship at the moment of leaving Niigata pier, Japan, for Chongjin Port, the DPRK (Mar. 24)

Condemning the maoeuvres of the Japanese authorities to sabotage the repatriation work that had been carried on smoothly for eight years running, he declared that the Repatriation Agreement should be extended unconditionally and without any amendment as long as there were compatriots in Japan who were desirous of returning home. The Japanese Government is under an international and moral obligation to help promote actively the repatriation operation of Korean residents.

Repatriation Agreement Must Be Extended Unconditionally: M. Hatanaka

CHONGJIN, Mar. 27 (KCNA)—The Agreement on the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan must be extended unconditionally, freedom of travel to their homeland as well as mutual visits of people of the two countries must be ensured, stated Masaharu Hatanaka, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Japan-Korea Association, at a press conference held on Mar. 26 in Chongjin. He came to this port city to witness the arrival of the 147th group of the Korean repatriates coming from Japan aboard the repatriation boat.

Masaharu Hatanaka said that after his visit to Chongjin he renewed his resolve to step up the struggle for the democratic, national rights of Koreans in Japan, friendship of the Japanese and Korean peoples and for peace in Asia.

Opposition to "Bill"...

(Continued from page 4)

these constitute a concrete expression of the contents of the "Japan-ROK Treaty" and are designed to oppose the DPRK and damage Japan-Korea friendship. They are also related to the move to revive Japanese militarism and thus to plunge Japan again into the conflagration of war. We cannot tolerate such reactionary scheme. We demand the Government scrap the bill. Together with the Japanese people who oppose war and aggression and love peace and democracy, we will wage a stauncher struggle to defend Koreans' right to education.

On Mar. 24, a 26-man delegation sent from 20 political and social organizations in Gumma Prefecture went to the Education Ministry and other Government authorities concerned and demanded immediate renunciation of the Government's plan to submit the bill in question to the current special Diet session for approval, with a view to establishing the "foreigners' school system." Also that day, a preparatory meeting for the formation of a liaison council of the Japan youth organizations, including the Japan Democratic Youth League and the Japan Socialist Youth League, was held in Tokyo. At the preparatory meeting that day, the participants decided to resort to all forms of struggle for the defence of Koreans' education.

Kaname Hayashi, Director of the Third Section of the Japan Science Council, and three other university professors on Mar. 30 visited the Education Ministry and demanded immediate recognition of Korean University. They handed to a Ministry official a written petition bearing the names of 1,500 eminent Japanese scholars, demanding that the ministry authorize the university, as well as another petition signed by 400 scholars, opposing the Government's plan to set up a "foreigners' school system."

Some 50 representatives of 32 political and social organizations in the Tokyo Metropolis on Mar. 24 held a joint meeting at the Second Hall of the House of Representatives in Tokyo, and adopted their action program to frustrate the Government's scheme to destroy Koreans' education in Japan.

CORRECTIONS

In the Mar. 22 issue (No. 315), the following figures: Article **3** (*Col. 5, l. 7 from Top*) and Article **7** (*Col. 5, l. 8 from Top*), both found in the article entitled: **Foreigners' School System—Its Aim** which is printed on page 4, shall be changed to Article **26** and Article **1**, respectively.

Pak Jung Hi's "Elections": Blackmail and Fraud

To win in the so-called "presidential election" and "National Assembly election" to be held in May and June, respectively, the Pak Jung Hi clique are now resorting to all kinds of treacherous machinations. The clique's noisy clamour about "fair elections" is nothing but a trick designed to hoodwink the South Korean people.

Blackmailing, fraud and treachery always accompany the "elections" in South Korea since the "elections" are rigged in order to betray the South Korean people and to maintain and strengthen the colonial ruling machine of U.S. imperialism.

In fact, the Pak Jung Hi clique is making frantic efforts to reorganize, reinforce and expand the fascist machinery of oppression.

The clique has made special efforts to strengthen its fascist oppression for this year's elections since its fascist oppressive machine was confused and paralyzed by the struggles of the South Korean people to oppose the treacherous "ROK-Japan Treaty."

During last year alone, the Pak Jung Hi clique newly set up two police stations and 209 branch offices and boxes and promoted second class police stations to the status of the first class as measures to expand the police organization.

The puppet police organization was not only extensively expanded but provided with up-to-date equipment. To strengthen the mobility of the puppet police, the clique introduced ultra-short wave radio equipment which will enable the police headquarters to issue orders to and contact the 13 police stations, 249 police branch offices and boxes and 69 police cars within one minute. The clique also plans to provide the puppet "coastal police force" with 5,440,000,000 won worth of helicopters, other aircraft, high-speed boats, radars of a new type and other equipment.

The clique also increased puppet police personnel together with their expansion of the puppet police organization. During last year alone, over 5,000 puppet policemen were recruited. South Korean newspapers reported recently that the puppet police force would be increased by 5,807 this year.

The Pak Jung Hi clique not only has organized and strengthened the police organization and largely increased the police personnel but also is reorganizing and expanding the "Civil Assistance Organization" and "Military-Civilian Cooperation Organization" for the purpose of "thorough performance" of "anti-communist intelligence duties," furthermore it is intensifying its suppression of the progressive forces. Declaring that the police is not strong enough to cope with mass demonstrations and riots, the Pak Jung Hi clique has its puppet military authorities and the police authorities combine their strength to carry out their suppressive plans more effectively.

Raving that there will be more election law violations this year than in 1963, the clique is preparing to mobilize the puppet prosecutors as well as the police, to ensure "fair and smooth election." The Pak Jung Hi clique which set up a department exclusively in charge of elections in the "Supreme Prosecutors' Office" and election specialist detectives in the district "prosecutors' offices," in January, instructed the puppet prosecutors authorities to "set up departments specially in charge of the elections and make all the other necessary preparations."

After completing the integration of the oppressive forces, the "Interior Ministry" of the puppet clique at the beginning of this year held national conferences of provincial governors, mayors, county chiefs, police station masters," and ordered the holding of provincial and municipal meetings of ward heads, other local government officials and police branch office and box chiefs," to work out proper measures for ensuring "victory" for the Pak Jung Hi clique in the "elections."

The Pak Jung Hi clique is feverishly trying to strengthen fascist oppression fever sweeping South Korea as the "elections" are drawing near.

Pak Jung Hi's paratroopers prepared to secure "election victory"

45 Periodicals Closed Down In S. Korea

The South Korean Ministry of Information has closed down over 45 periodicals in the first three months of this year, according to a radio report from Seoul.

With the scheduled "presidential and general elections" approaching, the Pak Jung Hi clique are suspending more and more publications which are not to their liking.

Nine-Year Compulsory Education Begins in North Korea

The nine-year universal compulsory technical education has begun since April 1 in the northern half of Korea.

All preparations for its enforcement have been wound up amid the high enthusiasm of the entire people.

The state has always put education first under a long-range plan of revolution. Deciding on the enforcement of the nine-year universal compulsory technical education, it has taken a series of measures and disbursed a large amount of funds even when it was necessary to carry on economic construction and defence buildup in parallel to increase the country's defence potential.

A joint meeting of students and children in Pyongyang was held on April 1 at the Kim Il Sung Square in celebration of the enforcement of the nine-year universal compulsory technical education.

Photo: Children attending the joint meeting

All children from 7 to 16 have been registered at primary or middle shools. The number of students and school children in the new school year shows a growth of 190,000.

The establishment of five-year middle schools, the main course of the popular education system and rational distribution of primary and middle schools have also been completed successfully. Four-year primary schools and five-year middle schools have opened since April 1 in the centre of every *ri* (the lowest administrative unit).

Seventeen five-year middle schools have made their appearance in Poongsan county in Ryanggang Province, a remote mountainous area, which had only three short-course primary schools before Liberation. In the out-of-the-way mountain villages of Jagang Province over 40 branch schools have been set up each for 10 to 20 children.

A series of measures have also been taken to readjust the curricula in conformity with the new school system and improve the quality of teaching. In the recent few years, pedagogical workers in cooperation with school teachers have worked out new teaching programs on all subjects for different schools and classes.

This will help bring up the younger generation as versatile workers of a new type by thoroughly establishing "*Juche*" (national identity) in education and closely combining general education with technical education and education with productive labor.

For the enforcement of the compulsory technical education the state has extensively increased normal schools and colleges and trained a large number of teachers. The normal and teachers' colleges have turned out recently over 7,000 teachers. To meet the growing demand for teachers, normal educational bases have also been set up in all provinces.

Meanwhile, the material and technical foundation of schools has been fortified thanks to the deep solicitude of the state and the collective efforts of the people.

The state has allocated enormous funds every year for the construction of school buildings. This year it has a plan to build twice as many class rooms as last year and has already completed many of them.

A five-year middle school building has been built in Moochai-ri of Sunggan county, Jagang Province, 1,700 metres above sea level.

The state has provided schools with enough educational facilities, experimental appliances, teaching material and all other necessaries and increased the publication of reference and extra-curricular books in addition to textbooks, by 50 per cent in kinds and 20 per cent in copies this year compared with last year. All school-age children can now receive secondary general education and elementary technical education at regular schools till they reach work age.

The nine-year universal compulsory technical education will be conducive to accelerating the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions of the country, preparing the younger generation as able socialist builders and promoting the complete victory of socialism.

On April 1 all Korean schools of various levels across Japan held entrance ceremonies in a wealth of the spring sun in a festive mood to celebrate the 10th year from the first remittance of educational aid funds and scholarships to Korean citizens here from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The day was a happy day for Korean students and pupils and to their families.

Photo: Little Korean hopefuls on their entrance day

Inventor of Kayakeum, WOO REUK

Woo Reuk is an outstanding musician of the Kingdom of Silla in the 6th century. He was born in the Kaya Kingdom. (Silla annexed Kaya later). Specially talented for music from his early days, Woo Reuk won the favor of King Kasil. By the king's order, he made the *kayakeum* (Korean national harp with 12 strings) for the first time in Korean history and composed 10 odd *kayakeum* musics.

When we recall the fact that it was not until the 16th century that instrumental music attained an independent development in Europe, we realize all the more keenly the old and brilliant tradition of instrumental music developed in Korea.

When his native country Kaya was declining, Woo Reuk, together with his disciple Nimoon, wandered across the country playing the *kayakeum*, and arrived in Silla at the close of the 540's.

His artistic talent was fervently loved by the people of Silla and his fame finally reached the palace of Silla's King Jinheung. In 551, he gave a *kayakeum* performance at the Harim Palace at the request of the king. The king, greatly surprised at his unusual gift, made him take up his residence at Kookwonkyung, (today's Kongjoo, Choongchung Province) which is next to Silla's capital, so that he might devote himself to music and to training his students.

There are ruins, in today's Kongjoo, called "Tankeumdai" where Woo Reuk is said to have played the *kayakeum* with his student musicians.

An Outline of Korean Cultural Relics

The originality of Korea's fine arts is found, among others, in its copper bells, or its bell-founding.

The bells usually remind us of the solemn sound of temple bells tolling the hours in the bell towers.

But in Korea, people have had regard not only for their sound but for their shapes, founding various forms of bells with flowery patterns and the figures of Buddhist images and celestial nimphs on their surface. There, in these bells, is a perfect harmony of the artistic sense, rich and polished, and the time-honored skill of bell-founding of the Korean people.

The photograph above shows a typical Korean bell, which was founded in 770. The biggest in scale of all its kind in the Orient, the bell is 3.33 metres high and has a diameter of 2.27 metres.

The beautiful curve gently slopes downward from the top. The figure of a fairy on the fleecy clouds is carved in relief on the central part of the surface. The fairy, flying among the arabesque clouds, kneeling with an insense-burner in her hand and with her robe waving in the wind, symbolizes the Korean woman, her chastity and beauty.

The tradition of founding bells with celestial nimphs and Buddhist images on them was faithfully maintained from the Silla era down to the period of the Koryu dynasty (917-1392), while the art of bell-founding was further improved to produce more exquisite bells with the change of the times.

For their unchallenged beauty, Korean bells were exported to Japan and China and many were stolen by Japanese pirates in those days.

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